

# NEW PARIS MILLINERY MODELS ORIGINAL IN DESIGN

Beautiful Hats Shown at Biarritz Simple in Outline-- Natural Fitch to Be One of the Winter's Fur Fancies-- Caracul and Astrakhan to Have Great Vogue

BIARRITZ, FRANCE, September 21.

ONE of the most popular furs of the present season is natural fitch. Last winter this pretty fur was very largely used in Paris by the best dressmakers and tailors, but in almost all cases it was dyed. Next winter, however, natural fitch will be extremely popular. It will be used to trim the collars, cuffs and waists of long coats, similar to that shown in one of the drawings published this week.

Fitch is beautiful when introduced on a fine or goldline materials in a deep shade of cream which may almost be called yellow, in fact in the exact shade of the lightest part of the fur itself. Or again it looks smart when used in conjunction with pale brown velvet or velveteen.

In Paris, early in the autumn season, the Rue de la Paix dressmakers were introducing undyed fitch on bright blue materials: chiffon velvet, silk cashmere, dull corded silk, etc.

My personal opinion is that the contrast between these shades of blue and the bright yellow of the fur is too striking to be in perfect taste. Fitch is at all times a very remarkable looking fur; it attracts attention even when used in very small quantities. It certainly is at its best when introduced on materials which tone with either its yellow or its brown tints.

In speaking of natural fitch I must not forget to mention that this fur will be very much used for the curious square collars which will be seen on the loose, picturesque coats which are going to be fashionable this winter. These fur collars were launched at Monte Carlo so long ago as last January. I remember seeing them exploited by famous Parisian actresses on coats made of velvet and of goldline.

The collars are partly sailor in outline, but they hardly show in front. They fall over the back of the coat like a curious little square mat and they are effective when made of skunk, fitch, sable, if expense has not to be considered; astrakhan or breitschwanz.

This afternoon in a very fashionable restaurant I saw a pretty girl wearing a loose coat, belted in at the waist and made of golden yellow goldline and finished with a square collar of natural fitch. With this coat she wore a flat brimmed hat made of black silk beaver and the only trimming was a long feather, which jutted out at the left side. It was the smartest getup you could imagine.

Another delightful coat of the same order was made of pale gray blue goldline and the collar was in black breitschwanz. There were large buttons covered with breitschwanz, and the same costly fur completely covered the quaint little tricornes.

It is predicted that caracul and astrakhan will have a great vogue this winter. Anything that suggests Russia is certain to be popular in France and also in England. Smart coats, three-quarter length, made of caracul will be finished with suede belts, embroidered in thick silks and small porcelain beads. These coats will have deep sailor collars made of skunk or ermine, and the buttons used will be of the same embroidered suede as that on the belt.

Velvet coats of the same order will be very fashionable. Many of these garments are loose and apparently shapeless, like the silk jersey costumes which are the rage of the present moment. A very famous Paris tailor recently told me that tippet coats, half silk and half wool, would be worn by the smartest women this winter, and that these coats would show the curious square collar, of skunk or other fur, above described.

Sketches of two beautiful Lewis model hats are printed this week. Both hats were shown in the Biarritz show rooms which belong to the famous firm. They are original in design, but quite simple in outline, just the sort of hat that a really elegant woman would like to wear when paying visits to intimate friends, or for afternoon teas at smart restaurants.

No. 1 is a close fitting shape covered with thick silk in a dull shade of puce. The quillings of picot edged ribbon are in an artistic shade of purple and the little mounts are made of fine black horsehair. The harmony of color shown in this hat is exceedingly effective. The rich shades of puce and purple blend well, and the touch of black supplied by the horsehair mounts gives tone to the whole creation.

No. 2 is very Parisian in outline. This is one of the quaint high shapes which pretty Frenchwomen wear with peculiar grace. The hat itself is covered with black velvet, and the trimming consists of a wide band of black moire ribbon and a fancy mount made of white horse hair. With a hat of this order the hair should be dressed very close to the head, a little loose kiss curl appearing over the ear at one side.

I have seen this shape copied in moonlight-blue velvet, with a beautiful crimson rose placed at the right side instead of the white mount. I have also seen it carried out entirely in shades of purple, with a cluster of Parma violets drooping over the narrow brim.

Some of the new hats intended for morning wear are supple shapes made of ribbed velvet. With hats of this kind everything depends upon the manner in which they are worn. In the hand they look like boys' caps, but when cleverly put on, with a single rose drooping over the left ear, they are amazingly coquettish and becoming.

These curious little hats are made in all the popular shades of blue and also in various tints of brown, orange, green and violet. A wonderfully attractive little velvet hat of the order just described was made of deep orange ribbed velvet and was trimmed with a large white winter lily set in black satin leaves. The lily was placed low down on the narrow brim at the right side and the hat was worn in conjunction with a tailored suit of white serge which had a square collar of natural tinted fitch. It was absolutely original and delightful.

## LITTLE FRENCH ECONOMIES

WHILE economy is a dire necessity in the countries now at war, financial conditions make it no less important here. Many a housekeeper who finds it necessary to re-trench in household expenses is not suf-

ficiently well versed in small economies to make them count. The French housekeeper is popularly supposed to be the most economical of all housewives, and what to the American would be emergency economy to her is a matter of course. To begin with, the French method of buying sufficient only for the day aids her to economize more than would be possible if a more lavish form of purchasing was customary.

The American may well profit through some of the little savings of the thrifty bourgeoisie, and she may begin at the bread box, saving every little crust and every morsel of rolls and bread. The larger pieces of crusts may serve in many ways—toasted to make rusks, if fresh, or saved to put in the bottom of the salad bowl to absorb the dressing, being eaten after the salad has been disposed of.

Pieces of toast are cut in little dice, and when wanted for croutons, heated by toasting them in a frying pan in a little melted butter and served golden brown. The crumbs are dried in the oven, rolled fine with a rolling pin and put away in glass jars for breading chops and a variety of uses, but they must be watched to see that they do not become stale or mould.

Lettuce leaves teach a lesson in economy. Large leaves which Americans throw away are saved by the French and if there are sufficient they are raised in some good gravy as a vegetable, tossed with bacon fat and vinegar in a covered frying pan and served as wilted lettuce, or cooked in broth with cream added for cream of lettuce soup. A few lettuce leaves and a spoonful of sugar added to green peas or even tinned peas, give them a delicious flavor, and lettuce leaves are also added to pea soup with good results.

Outside cabbage leaves are never thrown away by the French but are saved, chopped and cooked with a piece of salt pork to give the man incompensable flavor. Then a little cream is added and perhaps a few croutons of fried bread. The result is a delicious vegetable.

If the French housewife peels peaches or apples, does she throw away the parings? Never. She pops them into a little porcelain saucepan with the requisite amount of sugar and water and presently there is a tumbler of delicious jelly.

Every scrap of meat, gristle, sinew and bone goes into the stock pot and every bit of drippings is saved for frying purposes. Every scrap of cheese is carefully grated and forms the basis of a dish of cheese soufflé, made with some bread crumbs and a little milk and an egg or put in an omelet or dish of scrambled eggs.

terials. The best economy is in using the best the market affords and in making everything so good that all is eaten and nothing left.

## CARE OF THE FEET.

FROM the shop girl who is compelled to stand all day to the athletic miss who loves to tramp miles in the country daily the care of the feet is an ever interesting subject. Application of common sense will do much to prevent suffering from aching, tired condition of the feet. Persons who persist in wearing high heels or narrow toed shoes have little claim to sympathy or advice.

Here is our point in connection with foot covering that is worthy of more than a passing thought and that is the strain which falls upon the muscles of the arch of the foot in prolonged standing when one is unaccustomed to it. This causes real pain very often, and is a condition leading up to flat-footedness, to which it is akin; indeed, if proper precautions are neglected, the muscles will quite give out in some cases, and then flatfootedness ensues.

In the first place, where fatigue may be expected, the benefit which a frequent change of stockings gives must not be overlooked. It is well, therefore, to keep two or three pairs in wear at a time, changing them twice in the day if possible, and certainly not wearing the same pair two days following; and the same remark holds good where shoes are concerned, greater ease being obtained where shoes can be provided in duplicate and worn only on alternate days.

Tiredness and swelling of the feet at night are relieved by bathing the feet in hot water to which a good handful of coarse salt has been added, afterward drying them well and gently rubbing them with a piece of flannel. This of course is a very mild remedy, and a far more efficacious bath is made by adding one-half ounce of powdered alum, one ounce of borax and one of sea salt to a foot bath of hot water; the greatest relief will then be given, every trace of pain and burning being removed.

Another homey and very valuable preparation for tired or aching feet is cloudy ammonia, and this is often more easily obtainable than salt in sufficient quantities, for salt is necessarily a bulky thing. A foot bath, with hot or just warm water, to which a teaspoonful of the cloudy ammonia has been added, is literally a specific for tired, swollen and aching feet, and one which is so easily procured that its value is doubled.

After the hot foot bath it is well to examine the foot carefully, noting any hard patches or calloused skin, and removing them by rubbing with a file im-



## TWO BEAUTIFUL PARIS HATS.

Above—A Lewis model in puce colored corded silk with quillings of deep purple picot ribbon.

Black horsehair mounts.

Below—One of the new winter models in black velvet. There is a broad band of moire ribbon round the crown and at one side a soft white mount.

The dregs of the wine bottles are put in a vinegar jar, there to change into the wine vinegar without which no French salad is complete. Everything has a use, and the French housekeeper is almost as thrifty as the Chicago stock yards, where it is said that every part of the pig is utilized but the squeal.

In looking over the remains of food in the ice box many little economies will suggest themselves. Cold vegetables may usually be used in a salad; some of them may be reheated together with a little cream and butter in a delicious vegetable ragout. But the best economy of all is that propounded by a famous New England cook, who said: "There is no economy in poor ma-

terials. The best economy is in using the best the market affords and in making everything so good that all is eaten and nothing left."

Underneath the toe ball, especially of the big toe, and the sides of the heel frequently develop these hard places under conditions of strain, and the sooner they are removed the better. If neglected they may develop into corns, and anyway they are productive of considerable discomfort. Corns themselves are so painful that they call for early treatment if one is to be any good, except in a sedentary life. And with them again, the sooner they are taken in hand the better. A word of warning may be given about cutting corns, a practice only too carelessly done. It is far safer to trust to fling the corn than to attempt to cut it, and better still to seek some reliable remedy

and trust to it. Under all circumstances the foot should be soaked for nearly ten minutes in hot water before any fling or cutting is attempted, so that the corn may be softened and any inflammation relieved. After cutting the place should be bathed in warm water to which a little boracic powder—about a teaspoonful to half a pint—has been added, and should any blood be drawn the bathing with the antiseptic should be immediately done, after which the place must be dressed with boracic lint and kept carefully covered. But it is far better not to run the risk.

If, however, people will cut their corns let them remember that the cutting must be done in a circular fashion

place with some boracic lotion (again one teaspoonful of powder dissolved in half a pint of warm water). If the blister gets "rubbed"—which it should not be allowed to do if possible—it is well to remember that all pain and inconvenience will be saved if the place is covered with a big piece of diachylon plaster, big enough, that is, to stretch far beyond the blister in all directions, right over the heel, for instance, if this is the injured place, as it generally is. The plaster will not only safeguard the place (which should be previously bathed with boracic) from any risk of poisoning, but also completely remove any pain in a really astonishing way.

## BLACK WALNUT BRACKETS.

THE black walnut wall bracket, long ago banished as old fashioned, unsightly, and even useless, is reappearing among house furnishings. It is found to be just the thing to display a modest little collection of trinkets or small curios.

One carved bracket, picked up in a second hand shop, is being used by its new owner to hold a dozen or more tiny foreign silver articles—representations of musical instruments, boxes, furniture and animals. In another home, where cloisonne is a hobby, little boxes, teapots, vases and trays of this ware are displayed effectively on a three shelf bracket, hung low, so that the trinkets may be handled and enjoyed. The owner did not want to put her collection in a glass cabinet and the long discarded bracket filled the need fittingly. On the shelves she has laid strips of rich blue and gold Oriental embroidery, a perfect setting for the little ebony stands on which the choice pieces of Chinese bric-a-brac are placed.

Still another woman has a little gallery of her family photographs, a dozen or more, in heavy silver frames, arranged together on one of these once banished brackets, which now hangs in a conspicuous place in her morning room. A pair of these old brackets of generous proportions have been covered with several coats of white enamel paint and are doing service in a blue and white nursery, where they hold an interesting collection of curious dolls from many countries.

The small single brackets with the carved tapering underpieces are pretty in bedrooms, hung near old time dressing tables. In one room on such a bracket the owner has her grandfather's snuffbox standing in front of a miniature of her grandmother. Just a single brass candlestick is quite enough decoration for one of these brackets.

A young couple inherited along with an old walnut dining room set two odd little bracket affairs, which, though scorned at first, are now being used on either side of the quaint buffet, into which the gigantic sideboard was immediately converted. An old wooden clock stands on one and a piece of pewter picked up in Normandy on the other.

## ASPECTS OF DRESS.

LOOKING at women walking in the long, new tunics, loose bodices and white turndown collars one is strongly reminded of some of the peasant garbs of mid-Europe, especially when the head is crowned by a turban-like hat and an erect feather. When we see a woman in a long coat with a large waist, emphasized by a narrow cordlike belt, the coat fastening at the waist, and above it a couple of handsome medieval ornaments accompanying a turndown collar and deep cuffs to the waist, one recalls some of the Russian costumes, such garments being mostly accompanied by a high crowned hat with no brim. One has not yet accustomed oneself to fur trimmings on gauze, which were being worn at so many fashionable resorts in Paris in the hot summer days, such as ermine, fox and sable. They mostly take the form of boas or bands on shawllike capes. The box is of course discarded in the day and worn in the evening; the long empire scarves with fringed ends are bordered with fur dyed to match and peleries and shoulder capes of chiffon show the same trimming.

with the centre of the corn as the centre of a circle; the corn in this way is gradually, as it were, scooped out and not cut straight across, the edges of it being left distinctly higher than the middle.

Discomfort is caused by perspiring feet, so it is well to know that a good powder is made by adding 1 dram of borate of soda and 20 grains of salicylic acid to 2 ounces of powdered borax. Mix the powders well together and put about a teaspoonful into the shoes or boots. A lotion made by adding 1½ drams of bichromate of potassium and one of essence of violets to a pint of distilled water, applying this carefully all over the feet with a piece of cotton wool, is an excellent treatment too.

To harden the feet the application of eau-de-cologne or other spirit is excellent; it should be painted on and the feet afterward powdered with some

suitable powder; this should always be done if there are any appearances of sore places, rubbing and so on, to prevent the skin breaking and further pain and trouble coming in its train.

Blisters are a source of misery. Here prevention is far better than cure and the treatment with spirit in time, the frequent use of clean stockings and care in the fit of these as well as of the shoes—people are only too careless about the fit of their stockings, unfortunately for their comfort—will do much in this way. When a blister has come, however, it should be pricked with a needle which has previously been held in the flame of match or candle (as the quickest and simplest manner of sterilization), and the water gently let out on to a piece of cotton wool, taking care that it does not run on the surrounding flesh if possible. To make assurance doubly sure, bathe the

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